CAROLINA OBSERVER.

VOL. XIV. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 3, 1831. [NO. 739.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
BY EDWARD J. HALE,
$3 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 50 paid during the year of subscription; or $4 00 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.
Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Firm of Thomas Fuller & Co. was this day dissolved by mutual consent. Persons having claims against the Concern will present them for payment, and those indebted please make payment to Thomas Fuller, who will settle the same.

THOMAS FULLER,
JONES FULLER.

July 25. 38tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber intending to move to Wilmington, offers his services to his friends the public generally, after the 20th of August, as Commission and Forwarding Agent. He will have the use of a large Wharf with a convenient Warehouse, and hopes by strict attention to please all who may favour him with their business.

JONES FULLER.

Refer to Messrs. Thos. J. Curtis, O. P. Stark, J. Whitehead.

July 26. 38tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers, in consequence of the heavy losses sustained by the late Fire, having been compelled to close their present business, now offer their stock of Goods on hand at reduced prices on three, four, and six months credit, with approved notes at Bank. The stock of Dry Goods were selected with great care last Fall and Spring, and being fresh and seasonable, are well worthy the attention of the town and country trade.

HORTON & HUTTON.

July 26. 38tf

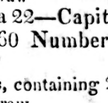
N. B. All persons indebted to the Subscribers are requested to come forward immediately and close the same, either by cash or note, as their situation will not admit of further indulgence.

HORTON & HUTTON.

DR. CAMERON

HAS taken a room over the Drug Store of T. J. Jordan, in the Brick Row. Applications made to him, will be promptly attended to.

Fayetteville, July 26. 38 4w.



EAGLE & PHOENIX

HOTEL.

THIS new, commodious and splendid Hotel, situated on Broad street, in the midst of business, and in the immediate vicinity of the great avenues to the city, from the South, North, and East, is now rapidly progressing toward completion, and is offered for Rent.

The Building will be in complete readiness for the occupation of a tenant, on or before the 1st of October next.

The Board will loan the lessee of the Establishment, the sum of $5,000, to be appropriated to the purchase of standing furniture.—For further particulars, apply (post paid) to A. CUMMING,
Sec'ry & Tr. E. & P. H. C.

Augusta, Geo. July 21. 38 10.

Overseer wanted.

AN Overseer who can come well recommended for sobriety and acquaintance with farming, will get with immediate employment by applying at the Observer Office.

July 27. 38—3w.

Schuyler's Palace of Fortune,

NO. 220 Broadway, under the new American Museum, Marble Building, New York, where has been sold & paid prizes of $30,000, $25,000, $20,000, $15,000, $12,000, $10,000, 8,000 dolls., &c. &c., amounting to MILLIONS OF DOLLARS!!

IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.

A LIST of brilliant N. York Lotteries to be drawn in the city of New York, for the Summer Campaign.

August 3—Extra 21—Capitals $20,000, $10,000—Tickets $5.—66 Numbers—10 dr'n.
Packages of Wholes, containing 22 tickets, 110
Warranted to draw 42 50

August 10—Extra 22—Capitals, 3 of $15,000 Tickets $5.—60 Numbers—9 drawn ballots.
Packages of Wholes, containing 20 tickets 100
Warranted to draw 38 25

August 17—Extra 23—Capitals $20,000.—Tickets $5.—60 Numbers—10 drawn ballots.
Packages of Wholes, containing 20 tickets, 100
Warranted to draw 42 50

August 24.—Extra 24.—Capitals $40,000, $10,000.—Tickets $10. Lowest Prize $12.—66 Numbers—10 drawn ballots.
Packages of Wholes, containing 22 tickets 220
Warranted to draw 102

August 31.—Extra 25.—Capitals $15,000, $5,000. Tickets $4.—66 Numbers.—10 drawn.
Packages of Wholes, containing 22 tickets 88
Warranted to draw 34

Orders for Tickets in any of the New York Lotteries, from any part of the world, will receive prompt and confidential attention. When one or more Tickets are ordered, the postage need not be paid. Those who prefer it, to save postage, can have a certificate of the numbers sent by mail, and the original Tickets will be sealed up and held subject to the owner's disposal.

Bank notes current in *any* part of the U. States, or the Canadas, will be received by me at par for tickets.

I am authorized to make reference to the Managers, Messrs. Yates & McIntyre, also to many first rate Houses in this City, Boston, Albany, Charleston, S. C., Richmond, Va., Fayetteville, N. C., and Augusta, Georgia.

The 'Lottery Herald' is published by the Subscriber every drawing day. The Herald contains the official drawing, schemes soon to be drawn, a list of Broken Banks, Price Current, Reading Matter, &c. It will be sent gratis, if requested, to all who deal with me. Please address

ANTHONY H. SCHUYLER,
New York.

July 20.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Circumstances beyond my control have placed me under the necessity of presenting myself to your notice. I assert no claim to your attention, which does not belong equally to every free citizen of the Republic. But I ask, and I feel that I have a right to expect, your candid consideration of this address. Its subject is one of awakening interest to us all.—The position in which I find myself has nothing inviting in it. It is one which I have not sought, but which has been forced upon me, and one in which I am called upon to vindicate not myself merely, but the cause of truth, and the best and dearest interests of the community, at a hazard to which fatuity alone could be insensible.

The misrepresentations of a public journal, professing to speak the language of the President of the United States, and published under his eye, have presented to me the alternative, of submitting to an imputation, alike dishonorable and unfounded in fact, or of meeting the issue which has been tendered to me under the alleged authority of that high officer. If I do not shrink from this unequal strife, it is because I have a confidence which has never wavered, in the intelligence of my countrymen, a firm and unshaken reliance in the justice of that tribunal, whose high prerogative it is at all times, and under all circumstances, to vindicate the cause of truth.

I have studiously abstained from any effort to excite public feeling in relation to the dissolution of the late Cabinet. I have felt that the question of its propriety was one, the decision of which belonged alone to the American people. Personally I have not been disposed to deny the right of the President to exercise his own free will, as well in the change, as in the original selection of his Cabinet; and with a perfect sense of the delicacy of my own situation, I would have been at all times a reluctant witness in the investigation of the causes which led to the recent events. It was not however enough that I should submit myself to his will, although the principle by which it was avowedly regulated, could have no application to me; for this I have unhesitatingly done. But I have been required silently to witness the entire misrepresentation of occurrences which the public were well aware must have come under my observation; nay, to be publicly vouched as authority for that which was directly in conflict with my convictions of truth—and finally to be called to vindicate my own claim to veracity, assailed as it is under the alleged authority of the President of the United States, or to submit to an imputation which no honorable man may bear. I mistake the character of the American People, if they would require this. I am totally ignorant of my own, if, under any circumstances, I could yield to it. If, in the face of this great community, the cause of truth can be prostrated by the arm of power, at least the privilege of vindicating it, shall not be tamely surrendered in my person. I will bow to the decision of my countrymen—but whatever that decision may be, the high consolation of having faithfully discharged my duty to them, and to myself, shall not be taken from me.

The disingenuous and unmanly suggestion of my desire to remain in the Cabinet of General Jackson, notwithstanding the occurrences which produced my retirement, will be my apology for adverting briefly to the origin of my connection with it, and to the circumstances which induced its continuance.

It was without any solicitation on my part, or, so far as I know or believe, on the part of any of my friends, that I was invited to accept the office of Attorney General of the U. States. There were circumstances, temporary in their nature, but still strongly operative, which rendered it not desirable to me. I felt, however, that I was called to decide upon the question of my acceptance, not merely as an individual, but as a citizen, and especially as a citizen of Georgia. On certain principles of general policy, some of which were particularly interesting to the people of that State, the views communicated to me by the President, were in accordance with my own: and I felt it to be my duty, not to withhold any assistance which I could give to carry them into effect. The annunciation of the names of the intended Cabinet seemed to me, however, to present an insuperable bar to my acceptance of the office which was tendered to me. I thought I foresaw clearly the evils which have too obviously resulted from this selection. A stranger to Gen. Jackson, I could not with propriety discuss these objections with him. I knew; moreover, that some of his confidential friends had faithfully discharged their duty to him, and to the country, by a frank communication of them. In this state of things, I sought the counsel of those around me. To a gentleman high in the confidence of the President, and to a distinguished citizen of my own State, I submitted the inquiry, whether, with this view of the Cabinet which the President had selected, I could with propriety become a member of it. The former expressed his decided conviction, founded on a long and intimate knowledge of the President's character, that he would himself speedily see, and correct the evil. The latter urged the peculiar relations of Georgia with the General Government, as presenting a strong claim upon me not to refuse the invitation which had been given to me. I yielded to these suggestions, and took my place in the Cabinet, with a firm determination to avoid the controversies which I feared might occur. To that determination I have steadily adhered. Associating on terms of courtesy with my colleagues, my official intercourse with them was never interrupted by discord.

If there were any combinations growing out of the supposed conflict between the interests of Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Van Buren, I had no part in them—and as little in the supposed measures of that character, having for their object to coerce Major Eaton to retire from the Cabinet—or to exclude his family from the society of Washington. With mine they did not associate; but no advance had been made on either side, and their actual relation seemed therefore to furnish no just ground of offence to either party. In this posture of things, and shortly after I had given an evening party to which Mrs. Eaton had not been invited, I received and heard with infinite surprise, the message of Col. Johnson.

I could make no mistake as to its character, for there was a direct and repeated reference to large parties, which had been then recently given by Mess. Branch and Ingham, and myself. Such a mistake, if it had been one, would have been instantly corrected, from the nature of my reply. If the complaint had been of a combination to *evict Major Eaton from office*, and not to *exclude his family from society*, the reference to those evening parties would have been idle: and my declaration that I would not permit the President to control the local intercourse of myself and family, would have been instantly met by an explanation, which would have removed the impression from the minds of Messrs. Branch and Ingham, and myself. Yet we all parted from Col. Johnson, with a clear conviction that such a proposition had been made, and feeling as we all did, that an indignity had been offered to us, there was, as I believe, no difference of opinion between us as to the course we ought to pursue, if this proposition should be avowed and pressed by the President.

This conversation took place on Wednesday evening, and the rumor of our intended removal speedily became general. On the succeeding day, the personal friends of General Jackson interposed, and he was awakened to a sense of the impropriety of his projected course. It was then, according to Colonel Johnson's statement to Mr. Ingham, that the paper spoken of by the Editor of the Globe was prepared. My two Colleagues had their interview with the President on the succeeding day, (Friday) and as Mr. Ingham's statement, *made from full notes taken at the time*, proves, *no paper was shown to him on that occasion*. Owing to a mistake in the communication of the President's wishes to me, I did not see him until the succeeding day, (Saturday,) and then the excitement of his feelings had so entirely subsided, that he seemed to me to be anxious to dispose of the subject as briefly as possible. He spoke of the falsehood of the reports against Mrs. Eaton, of which he said he had sufficient proof; and upon my declining to discuss that question, he complained of the injustice of excluding her from society: referred to the large parties given by Messrs. Ingham and Branch, and myself, and told me if he could have been convinced that there was a combination between those gentlemen and myself to exclude her from society, that he would have required our resignations. He immediately added, that he was entirely satisfied that there had been no such combination, and again referred to those large parties, and to the rumors to which they had given rise, as having produced that impression. So far from then suggesting that information had been received from any member of Congress, when I claimed the right of having the names of any persons who had made to him representations unfavorable to my conduct, he still referred to the thousand rumors which had reached him as the origin of such impression which had been made upon his mind. *He showed me no paper—spoke to me of none—intimated to me no terms which he would hereafter require.* By his declaration that he did not intend to press the requisition which he had made through Col. Johnson, I considered the object of the interview to be *to explain to me the motives under which he had acted, and to announce the change of his determination.* He accompanied this with expressions of personal kindness, which I thought were intended to soothe the feelings which he must have been conscious of having excited. Still I thought it was improper for me longer to remain in the Cabinet. Admitting that sufficient atonement had been made for the indignity offered by the message sent through Col. Johnson, there was a perpetual liability to the recurrence of similar outrage. I believed it, therefore to be my duty to retire. My friends thought otherwise, and my own sense of what the interests of Georgia at that particular crisis required, induced me to repress my feelings.

When at a subsequent period, the controversy occurred between the President and Vice President, I thought I saw in this, the evidence of an intention again to agitate the question, which by the agency of the personal friends of Gen. Jackson, had been before happily repressed. The connection of Mr. Crawford with this controversy, and my own relation to Gen. Jackson, forbade me to take any part in it,—and I studiously avoided all interference, except to deprecate Mr. Calhoun's publication. I left Washington on the fourth day of April, one day after Major Eaton had announced to the President his determination to resign, according to the statement in his (Major Eaton s) letter of resignation, and not the slightest intimation was given to me of the intended change in the Cabinet. But when I saw the correspondence between the President and the several Heads of the Departments, I could not doubt for a moment how, and by whom, the dissolution had been produced. I did not feel at liberty to express my views generally, until my return to Washington should enable me to dissolve my connection with the President; but to a few friends who had the right to understand my actual position, I stated the utter impossibility of my continuance in the Cabinet, unless the President could place the retirement of my colleagues on other grounds than those which I believed to have occasioned it, and such as I could approve. In full view of the speedy dissolution of all connection between the President and myself, I availed myself of the occasion afforded by the kindness of my fellow citizens of Savannah, to do an act of justice to his public conduct, on a question vitally interesting to the people of Georgia. If there be any man who is incapable of understanding, or of appreciating the motive which prompted this act, I cannot envy his feelings, and will not attempt to enlighten his understanding. I returned to this city, had a conversation with the President, of which the prominent points are adverted to in my letter of resignation which immediately followed it, and having brought up the public business, which was in arrear, retired from office.

While these occurrences were in progress, Major Eaton addressed to me a letter of like import with his first communication to Mr. Ingham. He called upon me to sanction or disavow the statement in the Telegraph, that my family had refused to associate with his. I answered by detailing the conversation which had passed between myself and Col. Johnson, and stated that I had subsequently expressed the same views to the President, who had disclaimed any disposition *to press* this requisition, referring to that which I had previously stated to have been made through Col. Johnson. The Editor of the Globe has published this detached sentence of my letter, and made an impotent attempt to distort its meaning.—The public shall judge of the whole correspondence for themselves. I had no disposition to publish this correspondence. Perfectly satisfied that it would at all times speak for itself, and not emulous of reputation to be acquired in such controversies, I have refused the numerous calls which have been made upon me through different journals to give it to the public. But the Editor of the Globe is in possession of it, and by the publication of an isolated extract, attempts to do me injustice. I exercise a right, therefore, which belongs to me, when I take from him, this unfair means of annoyance, by giving the whole to the public:

Friday night, 17th June, 1831.

Sir: I have studied to disregard the abusive slanders which have arisen through so debased a source as the U. S. Telegraph. I have been content to wait for the full developement of what he had to say, and until persons of responsible character should be brought forth to endorse his vile abuse of me, and of my family. In that paper of this evening is contained the following remark of my wife: "It is proven that the Secretaries of the Treasury and of the Navy, and of the Attorney General, refused to associate with her." This publication appears in a paper which professes to be friendly to you, and is brought forth under your immediate eye. I desire to know of you, whether or not you sanction this statement; or disavow it. The relation we have sustained towards each other authorizes me to demand an immediate answer. Very respectfully,

J. H. EATON.

Jno. M. Berrien, Esq.

Washington, 18th June, 1831.

Sir: I received to-day your note of last night, in which you call my attention to an article in the U. S. Telegraph of the 17th instant, relating to your wife—and desiring to know whether I will sanction or disavow that statement, you add, "the relation we have sustained towards each other, authorizes me to demand an immediate answer."

To this inquiry preferred as a matter of right, and presented in the form of a demand, my answer must be brief. It consists in the simple denial of the claim which you assert. I cannot recognize your right to interrogate me, concerning the statements of the Telegraph, or of any other public journal, which are made without my agency. You might with equal propriety select an article from any newspaper in the Union, for the purpose of putting me to the question—and if the claim which you assert be well founded, I might be required at the instance of any person aggrieved to give my confession of faith, in relation to the various statements to be found in any of the journals, in which my name may chance to be mentioned. Such a demand, therefore, cannot be admitted for a moment. But although I cannot recognize your right, either as derived from the relation which we have sustained towards each other, or from any other source, to make the demand presented by your note, I am not quite sure, looking to the position in which we stand before the public, that I can acquit myself to the community or to myself for declining to answer your inquiry.

In the progress of those events which have at length resulted in the dissolution of the Cabinet, my determination has been not to do any act which was calculated to provoke controversy, nor to deviate under whatever urgency from that line of conduct, which my own sense of propriety prescribed. Acting upon this determination, I have necessarily pursued a course, which a refusal to answer your inquiry, might seem to indicate an unwillingness to avow.—Such an inference would be unjust as it regards myself, and delusive in relation to the public. Although therefore I have the most unaffected reluctance to enter upon such a subject, and certainly do not acquiesce in your right to demand it, it seems to me that you have by making the inquiry, imposed upon me the obligation to do so, from a just consideration of what I owe to myself and to the public. I have then to state to you, that up to the time of your marriage, I had not heard the rumors, which have since in various forms, been presented to the public, and was ignorant of Mrs. Eaton's relation to the society of this place. I accepted your invitation to be present at your wedding, therefore, with no distrust of the propriety of my doing so, other than that which resulted from my own situation at that period. You are yourself no doubt aware how much that event, and your subsequent introduction into the Cabinet, made these rumors the subject of conversation. I could not longer continue in ignorance of that which was publicly and generally spoken of, and it consequently became necessary for me, embarrassed as the question was, by the official relation in which we stood to each other, to determine upon my future conduct. In doing this, it did not seem to me to be necessary, to decide upon the truth or falsehood of the statements which were made. It was sufficient to ascertain the general sense of the community of which I had recently become a member; and having done so, to conform to it. In the winter of 1830, as I presume is known to you, I was called upon by a gentleman, who represented himself as acting, and who I doubt not did act, under the authority of the President, to express with precise reference to this subject the regret which he felt at the want of harmony, or of social intercourse among the members of his Cabinet, and to announce his determination at any rate to have it. Messrs. Ingham and Branch were present at this interview. The fact was distinctly stated that they and myself had successively given very large parties to which Mrs. Eaton had not been invited. We were then told that on such occasions at least the President would expect in future a social intercourse between our respective families. There were various other suggestions made during this conversation, but the recapitulation of them is not rendered necessary by your inquiry. I anwered to this communication for myself, that I would not permit the President, nor any other individual to regulate the social intercourse of myself or family—and that if such a requisition was persevered in, I would retire from the official situation which I held. In the interview to which I was invited by the President some few days afterwards, I frankly expressed to him my views on this subject, and he disclaimed any disposition to press such a requisition. I am not aware that any other occasion has occurred in which the question of an intercourse between your family and mine has been presented to me or to my family.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN MACPHERSON BERRIEN.

To J. H. Eaton, Esq.

Monday Morning, 8 o'clock.

Sir: I have received your note of the 18th instant. It may become necessary for me to offer something in reply. For the present I have engagements which prevent me from doing more than to acknowledge that it has been received, Very respectfully,

20th June, 1831. J. H. EATON.

Mr. Berrien.

June 22d, 1831.

Sir: I have not had leisure to reply to your letter of the 18th until to-day. It involved matter which it behoved me to give a full and calm consideration to. That has been given.

I felt indisposed to believe that these attacks of General Green could be authorized by you, or were made under your sanction. Your declaration is evidence of the correctness of what I was before impressed with. I take occasion, therefore, with pleasure, to acknowledge the frankness with which you have disavowed an agency in this nefarious business.

Respectfully, your most obedient,

J. H. EATON.

J. M. Berrien, Esq.

Washington, 23d June, 1831.

Sir: Your note of yesterday was received in the course of the day. I was too much indisposed, however, to reply to it at the moment, and do so now merely to prevent misconception.

In your note of the 17th instant you called upon me to sanction or disavow the *statement* contained in a publication in the Telegraph of that date. I could not recognize your right to make this demand, but for the reasons mentioned in my reply, I thought it was proper to state to you what I had done, in relation to this matter. To do this was the only object of that note.

You are quite right, however, in believing that I had no agency in procuring the publication of the statement referred to. And adverting to the spirit of your last note, I have no hesitation in thus confirming the conviction which you have expressed.

I am, respectfully,

JN. MACPHERSON BERRIEN.

To J. H. Eaton, Esq.

Shortly after this, I received a letter from Colonel Johnson, which, with my reply, I feel myself bound now to give to the public. I have anxiously desired to delay this until I could receive Col. Johnson's answer. Perhaps I have waited long enough; for my reply, according to the memorandum which I have of it, was dated on the 7th inst. But it is not this circumstance which has determined me. Col. Johnson has furnished to the editor of the Globe a statement full or otherwise, of what passed between Messrs. Branch and Ingham and myself and himself, on the occasion so often referred to. Extracts from this statement are used to do me injustice. This is done, to be sure, without the authority of Col. Johnson, but he has furnished the means which are thus improperly used, and I have no alternative but to give the correspondence, or submit to continued misrepresentation. I publish Col. Johnson's letter as an act of justice to him, that the public may be in full possession of his statement. My reply follows; and after this the letter and statement of Mr. Ingham, to whom, as well as to Mr. Branch, I forwarded a copy of Col. Johnson's letter. From Mr. Branch I have received no reply—owing, as I suppose, to his absence from home.

Col. R. M. Johnson to Messrs. Berrien and Ingham.

Great Crossing, 30th June, 1831.

Gentlemen:—The Telegraph has alluded to some communication made to you by a member of Congress, authorized by the President—the substance of which is, that the President wished to coerce a social intercourse between your families and Mrs. Eaton. I see the Globe denies it. I have thought it barely possible that the allusion could be made to me, because if I had ever communicated such an idea, I should have done the most palpable, gross, and wanton injustice to the President; for he disclaimed, on all occasions, any right, or desire, or intention, to regulate the private or social intercourse of his Cabinet. The President had been induced to believe that a part of his Cabinet had entered into a deep laid scheme to drive Major Eaton from his Cabinet, and of this he complained. I did not believe it, and, as the mutual friend of all concerned, *I proposed* that I should have the opportunity to converse with that portion of his Cabinet before he had an intreview with them, and he acquiesced—and the interview which I had with you, resulted, as I understood, in a better understanding, and in fact I considered it a reconciliation. Whatever came from me, upon the subject of a social intercourse, was the suggestions of *my solicitude* to restore harmony among friends. My object was peace and friendship. I have never considered myself at liberty to say any thing about this interview except to a discreet and confidential friend. I certainly should not think any of the parties justified in representing for publication in newspapers, what any of the other parties said, without submitting such statement for mutual examination; for the plain reason that such conversations are too easily misunderstood. I may well remember what I have said myself, but may not so easily represent what you have said, or intended to say. I have not myself seen the necessity or propriety of any allusion in newspapers, to our interview, which was among intimate and bosom friends, where the conversation was free and unreserved, and for the object of peace and friendship. But if any should consider it necessary, then the great object should be, to state the conversation correctly; for there can be no motive to misunderstand the facts. For fear that allusion should have been made to myself, as the member of Congress, and believing it barely possible that I may have been misunderstood on the particular point alluded to, I have felt it my duty, and due to that perfect friendship which has existed between us, to make known these views, that the proper correction may be made, as a misunderstanding, without the necessity of any formal publication from either of us, and without even a disclosure as to what member of Congress allusion was made.

Sincerely and truly your friend,

RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

Messrs. Ingham & Berrien.

City of Washington.

The absence of Gov. Branch has been the only cause why this letter was not also addressed to him.

Mr. Berrien to Col. Johnson.

WASHINGTON, 7th July, 1831.

Dear Sir:—Yours of the 30th ult. addressed jointly to Mr. Ingham and myself has been duly received. I have noted your view of the occurrence to which it refers, with a perfect disposition to meet you in the spirit of frankness and of good feeling, which is expressed in your letter. It is an evidence of my reluctance to engage in controversy, that I have abstained from going before the public, notwithstanding the multiplied misrepresentations with which the newspapers are teeming. I still desire to avoid this necessity—but as circumstances beyond my control may render it indispensable, I acquiesce with the less reluctance, in the interchange of recollections which you propose.

I am to speak of what occurred at the interview which took place between you, Messrs. Branch and Ingham, and myself, at my house. You had, as I afterwards understood, held previous conversations on the same subject with one or both of those gentlemen, but I was perfectly unprepared for the interview, until the moment when you announced its object at my house. The impression made by your announciation was such as not to be easily erased from my memory. You began by expressing the friendly regard which you felt for those gentlemen and myself, and by stating that this was the motive for your interference. You told us that an impression had been made upon the mind of the President that a combination existed between Messrs. Ingham, and Branch, and myself, to exclude Mrs. Eaton from the society of Washington—that he was excited by this representation, considering it as an attempt to wound him through Major Eaton—that the President had seen with pain the want of harmony among the members of his Cabinet—that he was determined to have harmony, and that his determination would be announced to us in the course of the week. You added that you had in the mean time sought this interview with the approbation of the President, from motives of regard for all parties. You mentioned, as circumstances which had contributed to produce this impression on the mind of the President, that Messrs. Branch, and Ingham, and myself, had successively given large parties to which Mrs. E. had not been invited—and while you disclaimed any disposition on his part to require an intimacy between our families and that of Major Eaton, you added, that he would in future ex-

pect that at least on such occasions as that to which you had referred, (that is to say, when large or general parties were given,) that Mrs. E. should be invited. I replied to you that not having been previously advised of the intention to hold this interview—having had no conference with the other gentlemen, I must be considered solely responsible for what I was about to say. I then observed that I would not permit the President or any other man to regulate the social intercourse of myself or family,—and that if such a requisition was persevered in, I would retire from office. You expressed your regret at the terms of this answer—and I remarked that it was indifferent to me in what terms it was conveyed, provided the substance was retained—but that from this I would not depart. I understood you to disclaim any intention on the part of the President to require an intimate intercourse between the families of Mess. Branch, and Ingham, and myself, and that of Major Eaton, but to express with equal clearness his expectation that when we gave large or general parties Mrs. E. should be invited—and it was my purpose to deny altogether his right to interfere in this matter. The replies of the other gentlemen were, according to my recollection, substantially the same—but I shall enclose copies of your letter to them, and leave them to speak for themselves.

The impression which this conversation made upon my mind is clear and distinct; and it is not probable that it could have been effaced from my memory. My own disposition was instantly to resign my office. In consenting to retain it, I yielded to the opinions of those in whose judgment I had confidence, and to my sense of what was due to the interests of Georgia, at that particular juncture.

My remembrance of this conversation is moreover confirmed by a recollection of what occurred on my subsequent interview with the President, in which a particular reference was made to it. When he spoke of a combination between Messrs. Ingham and Branch and myself, to exclude Mrs. E. from society, I claimed, as matter of right, to know the names of the persons by whom such a representation had been made. He said the impression had been derived from the various rumors which had reached him; spoke of the parties which had been given by those gentlemen and myself, to which Mrs. E. had not been invited—and added that the reports against her were foul calumnies. I remonstrated against his having adopted an opinion dishonorable to any member of his Cabinet on mere rumor, but expressly declined to discuss the question of the truth or falsehood of the reports to which he had referred—telling him, that, without undertaking to decide whether they were true or false, it was my purpose merely to conform to the general sense of the community of which I had become a member; and that I could not be induced to change that determination. The decision of the President not to pursue this matter further, I understood at the time to have been produced by the representations of some of his most intimate personal friends.

Such is my understanding of the conversation referred to in your letter. I look to it as the origin and continuing cause of the distraction of the party, which has thus lost the means of doing much good which it might have effected. But I am not desirous to bruit it to the world. If, without imputing to me the alleged want of harmony in the Cabinet, my retirement is placed on the ground of the President's mere will, so far as I am concerned, it is well. I do not dispute his right to exercise that as he thinks fit; but for the sake of my children, I will not submit to the continued misrepresentations of the public journals. The best legacy I have to bequeath them is the untarnished reputation of their father. I can easily conceive, also, that a state of things may exist, in which a sense of duty to the public will compel me to speak. But I hope such an emergency will not arise.

I ought perhaps to add, that I have already stated to Major Eaton the substance of this, so far as it was necessary to answer a call which he made upon me to avow or disavow the statement in the Telegraph, that my family had refused to associate with his. It was not necessary, however, to mention your name, and it was consequently not mentioned. I spoke of the interview as having been had with "a gentleman who represented himself as acting, and who I doubt not did act under the authority of the President."—Having now replied to your letter, I will only add, that, should our recollections differ, I shall regret it. But that I have taken great care not to put down any thing which is not distinctly impressed upon mine.

I am, dear sir, respectfully, yours,
JOHN MACPHERSON BERRIEN.

Hon. R. M. Johnson.

Mr. Ingham to Col. Johnson.

NEW HOPE, July 13th, 1831.

Dear Sir: I have received a copy of your letter of the 30th ult. to Mr. Berrien and myself, forwarded by him from Washington, relating to an allegation made in the newspapers, that Gen. Jackson had required, through a Member of Congress, of Messrs. Branch, Berrien, and myself, that our families should associate with Mrs. Eaton. I had also noticed the publication in the Telegraph to which you refer, and another of the same import in a New York paper of an earlier date, and supposing it probable, in the existing state of the public mind, that the discussion would take such a range as to involve all the parties to that transaction in the necessity of making explanations, I had commenced the preparation of copies of a statement of the conversation which you have referred to; as well of that between you and me, as that between Gen. Jackson and myself on the same subject, intending, as soon as they could be completed, to send one to him and another to yourself. Upon the receipt of your letter, I immediately wrote you a note, expressing an intention to wait for the further comparison of our recollections before I made any determination as to the disposition of my statement. But two articles in the Globe of the 11th inst., which you have no doubt seen, reached me before my letter was mailed, and arrested its progress. These articles, as far as they relate to this subject, bear on their face the evidence of having been authorized by General Jackson and yourself, and leave me no choice as to the publication of my statement. The article which I supposed to have been authorized by you, shows that you have also taken a different view of this matter since your letter to me before referred to was written. I could not otherwise reconcile your remonstrance against a publication of what you then deemed a confidential conversation, with the authority alleged by the Globe to publish your denial of the statement alluded to; at least, without a previous interchange of recollections between all the parties concerned. I do not, however, concur with you in the opinion that there ever was any obligation of secrecy imposed on me, or those associated with me, to be implied from the friendly character of the conversation referred to. The communication made to me by you that my continuance in office would depend upon the consent of my family to visit Mrs. Eaton and invite her to their large parties, I considered at the time, though not so intended by you, as in its nature offensive. It could not, therefore, carry with it the confidential obligation which belongs to the usual intercourse of friendship. I regarded the proposition as wounding to my feelings, and had determined to resign my office, even after you informed me that Gen. Jackson had changed his ground, from which I was only dissuaded by the earnest remonstrances of the friends I consulted, who urged, among other considerations, that although my personal respect for the President might be impaired, my services in the Department were for the country, and while it was faithfully served, I could not be unfaithful to the Administration. A proposition thus disposed of could be regarded as any thing rather than imposing an obligation of friendly confidence. But I find an additional reason for publication growing out of your letter; its apparent disagreement from my statement, and its admonitory suggestions could not fail, whenever the whole matter shall be brought out, which is inevitable in the present state of the public mind, to expose me to the imputation of having shrunk from doing what duty to my own character, if not to the country, seemed to demand, I cannot therefore accord in your desire that no publication shall be made, any more than I can in the views of the obligation of secresy which you have suggested. I would prefer, however, to accompany the publication with that of your letter of the 30th ultimo, but not having received any intimation of your wishes on that subject, it will require some deliberation to determine what is most proper to be done in this particular. I can assure you that this determination will be exclusively governed by a desire to do what, under all circumstances, may appear most likely to meet your own wishes. I have now only to add that in making the statements of these conversations, I have relied not merely on the indelible impressions made on my memory, but on memoranda put on paper at the time. I have not the slightest recollection or any note of your having adverted to any fact or circumstance alleged by General Jackson or yourself, as evidence of unkind feeling for, much less of hostility to, or a conspiracy against Maj. Eaton on the part of Mr. Branch, Mr. Berrien, or myself, or of any want of harmony in the Cabinet other than the simple and isolated fact, that our families did not visit Mrs. Eaton and invite her to their parties. Nor have I any note or recollection of any proposition made by you to me individually, or jointly with the other gentlemen, as a means of removing the alleged difficulties, other than that our families should visit Mrs. Eaton, and invite her to their large parties. I cannot but persuade myself that my statement will call to mind matters which may have escaped your recollection, and satisfy your judgment that, whatever may have been the nature of your instructions I could not have understood them differently from what I have.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
S. D. INGHAM.

Hon. Richard M. Johnson.

Mr. INGHAM'S STATEMENT, *a copy of which was enclosed in his letter to* Col. JOHNSON.

On Wednesday, the 27th of January, 1831, Col. Johnson of Kentucky, waited on me in the Treasury Department, and after some preliminary conversation, in which he expressed his great regret that my family, and that of Mr. Branch and Mr. Berrien, did not visit Mrs. Eaton, he said that it had been a subject of great excitement with the President, who had come to the determination of having harmony in his Cabinet by some accommodation of this matter. He, Col. Johnson, was the friend of us all, and had now come at the request of the President to see whether any thing could be done: who thought that when our Ladies gave parties they ought to invite Mrs. Eaton, and as they had never returned her call, if they would leave the first card, and open a formal intercouse in that way, the President would be satisfied, but unless something was done of this nature, he had no doubt, indeed he knew, that the President was resolved to have harmony, and would probably remove Mr Branch, Mr. Berrien, and myself. I replied to Col. Johnson, that in all matters of official business, or having any connection therewith, I considered myself bound to maintain an open, frank, and harmonious intercourse with the gentlemen I was associated with. That the President had a right to expect the exertion of my best facultues, and the employment of my time, in the public service. As to the family of Mr. Eaton, I felt an obligation on me not to say any thing to aggravate the difficulties which he labored under, but to observe total silence and neutrality in relation to the reports about his wife, and to inculcate the same course as to my family, and if any other representations had been made to the President they were false. Having prescribed to myself this rule, and always acted upon it, I had done all that the President had a right to expect. That the society of Washington was liberally organized; there was but one circle, into which every person of respectable character disposed to be social was readily admitted, without reference to the circumstance of birth, fortune, or station which operated in many other places. That we had no right to expect official power to regulate its social intercourse. That Mrs. Eaton had never been received by the society here, and it did not become us to force her upon it; that my family had therefore not associated with her, and they had done so with my approbation, and that the President ought not, for the sake of his own character, to interfere in such matters. But if he chose to exert his power to force my family to visit any body they did not choose to visit, he was interfering with that which belonged to me, and no human power should regulate the social intercourse of my family, by means of official or any other power which I could resist. If I could submit to such control I should be unworthy of my station, and would despise myself. That it was eminently due to the character of the President to have it known that he did not interfere in such matters, and that the course we had pursued was preservative of his honor and political standing. I had taken my ground on mature reflection, as to what was due to my family, to my friends, and to the administration, without any prejudice against Major Eaton or his wife, and had fully determined not to change it, whatever might be the consequence.

Col. J. said he had been requested by the President to have a conversation with the Secretary of the Navy and the Attorney General also; but, from what I had said, he supposed it would be of no avail. The President had expressed a hope that our families would have been willing to invite Mrs. Eaton to their *large* parties, to give the appearance of an ostensible intercourse, adding that he was so much excited that he was like a roaring lion. He had heard that the lady of a foreign minister had joined in the conspiracy against Mrs. Eaton, and he had sworn that he would send her and her husband home if he could not put an end to such doings. I replied, that it could hardly be possible that the President contemplated such a step. Col. J. replied, that he certainly did; and again remarked that it seemed to be useless for him to see Mr Branch and Mr. Berrien. I told him that each of us had taken our course, upon our own views of propriety, without concert; and that he ought not to consider me as answering for any but myself. He then proposed that I should meet him at Mr. Branch's, and invite Mr. Berrien, that evening at 7 o'clock; which was agreed to. Col. J. came to my house about 6, and we went up to Mr. Berrien's having first sent for Mr. Branch. On our way to Mr. Berrien's, Col. J. remarked that the President had informed him that he would invite Mr. Branch, Mr. Berrien, and myself, to meet him on the next Friday, when he would inform us, in the presence of Dr. Ely, of his determination; and if we did not agree to comply with his wishes, he would expect us to send in our resignations. Upon our arrival at Mr. Berrien's, Col. J. renewed the subject in presence of him and Gov. Branch, and repeated substantially, though, I thought, rather more qualifiedly, what he had said to me. He did not go so much into detail, nor do I recollect whether he mentioned the President's remarks as to the lady above mentioned and Dr. Ely—those gentlemen will better recollect. Mr. Branch and Mr. Berrien replied, as unequivocally as I had done, that they would never consent to have the social relations of their families controlled by any power whatever but their own. Mr. Branch, Mr. Berrien, and myself, went the same evening to a party at Col. Towson's where a report was current that we were to be removed forthwith, of which I had no doubt at the time. The next morning, Col. J. came to my house, & said that he ought perhaps to have been more frank last evening, and told us positively that the President had finally determined on our removal from office, unless we agreed at once that our families should visit Mrs. Eaton, and invite her to their large parties; and that he had made up his mind to designate Mr. Dickins to take charge of the Treasury Department, and Mr. Kendall to take charge of the Navy Department, and would find an Attorney General somewhere. I observed that my course was fixed, and could not be changed for all the offices in the President's gift; and it made no more difference to me than to any other person whom the President designated to take my place. In the evening of the same day, Col. J. called again, and informed me that he had just been with the President, who had drawn up a paper explanatory of what he had intended and expected of us; that some of the Tennessee friends had been with him for several hours: that his passion had subsided, and he had entirely changed his ground: He would not insist on our families visiting Mrs. Eaton; he only wished us to assist in putting down the slanders against her; that he believed her innocent, and he thought our families ought to do what they could to sustain her, if they could not visit her, and that he wished to see me the next day. Col. J. added that the President had been exceedingly excited for several days, but was now perfectly calm and mild. The next day I waited on the President, and opened the subject by stating that Col. Johnson had informed me that he wished to see me; to which he assented, and then went in a long argument, to show how innocent a woman Mrs. Eaton was, and how much she had been persecuted, and mentioned the names of a number of ladies who had been active in this persecution, and that the lady of a foreign minister was also one of the conspirators; adding that he would send her and her husband home, and teach him and his master that the wife of a member of his cabinet was not to be thus treated, that Mrs. Eaton was as pure and chaste as Mrs. Donelson's infant daughter, but there was a combination here among a number of ladies, not those of the Heads of Departments, to drive her out of society, and to drive her husband out of office; but he would be cut into inch pieces on the rack, before he would suffer him or his wife to be injured by their vile calumnies; that he was resolved to have harmony in his cabinet, and that he wished us to join in putting down the slanders against Mrs Eaton. I observed to the President, that I had never considered it incumbent on me to investigate the character of Mrs. Eaton; such a service did not, in my judgment, come within the scope of my duties to the government; it belonged to society alone to determine such matters. The power of the Administration could not change the opinion of the community, even if it could be properly used to control the relations of domestic life in any case. The society of Washington must be the best judges of whom it ought to receive. I regretted the difficulties which Major Eaton labored under, and felt it to be my duty not to aggravate them. I had intended at an early day to have had a conversation with him on the subject, with a view to have our social relation defined, but no opportunity had offered, without volunteering one, and it had not been done in that way. The course I had taken was, however, adopted with great care tosave his feelings as much as possible, consistently with what was due to my family, and the community with which we were associated. I considered the charge of my family to be a sacred trust, belonging exclusively to myself, as a member of society. The administration had nothing to do with it, more than with that of any other individual, and political power could not be properly exerted over their social intercourse, and it was important to his reputation to have it understood that he did not interfere in such matters. That I was not aware of any want of harmony in the Cabinet; I had not seen the slightest symptom of such a feeling in its deliberations, and I was perfectly certain that my official conduct had never been influenced in the slightest degree by a feeling of that nature. I saw no ground, therefore, for the least change on my part in this respect. To which the President replied, in a changed tone, that he had the most entire confidence in my integrity and capacity in executing the duties of the Department, and expressed his perfect satisfaction, in that respect, with my whole conduct; he had never supposed for a moment that my official acts had been influenced in the least degree by any unkind feelings towards Maj. Eaton; and he did not mean to insist on our families visiting Mrs. Eaton: he had been much excited, for some time past, by the combination against her, and he wished us to aid him in putting down their slanders, adding that she was excluded from most of the invitations to parties; and, when invited, she was insulted; that the lady of a foreign minister before referred to had insulted her at Baron Krudener's party. I remarked, that some injustice might be done to that lady on that occasion; although she might not choose to associate with Mrs. Eaton, I did not think she intended to insult her; she might have supposed that there was some design, not altogether respectful to herself, in the offer of the attendance to supper of the Secretary of War, whose wife she did not visit, instead of that of the Secretary of State, which, according to the usual practice, she probably considered herself entitled to. I was present and saw most of what had happened. She evidently thought herself aggrieved at something, but acted with much dignity on the occasion. I saw no appearance of insult offered to Mrs. Eaton. He replied that he had been fully informed, and knew all about it; and but for certain reasons which he mentioned, he would have sent the foreign minister before referred to, and his wife, home immediately.—After some further conversation on this and other matters, in which I considered the President as having entirely waived the demand made through Col. Johnson, that my family must visit Mrs. Eaton, as the condition for my remaining in office, and in which he expressed himself in terms of personal kindness towards me, I took my leave. He did not show me, or read any paper on the subject.

The public will now, I think, be at no loss to determine upon the true state of the facts of this case. Mr. Ingham's very full statement is taken from notes made at the time, and which were shown to me shortly after they were made. In repeated conversations with Mr. Branch, our recollections were found to concur. The transaction was of a nature calculated to awaken all my attention, and to impress itself indelibly upon my memory. I claim no benefit, therefore, from any supposed imperfection of this faculty, and expect to be believed, because I speak the truth.

In relation to the statement that the paper drawn up in the hand-writing of the President was shown to me, the denial of which I most explicitly repeat, if charity is to perform her holy office in reconciling these conflicting assertions, it is much more easy to believe that the memory of the President may have failed on this occasion. He saw and conversed with various persons on this subject, and has to rely upon his memory for the fact of having shown this paper to different individuals. *Each of those individuals is required only to speak for himself.* The nature of the transaction was such that it could not have escaped the recollection of either of them.

It was impossible if such a paper had been shewn, not to have demanded, and to have persevered in the demand to have the names of the persons, on whose information the requisition was made. No one would have consented to have the conditions on which he should continue in office prescribed to him, on the ground of a combination, the evidence of which rested on mere rumor. An inquiry must have been the consequence, and the transaction could not only not have been forgotten by the parties, but would thus have become known to others. I would not myself have retained my office a moment after such a paper was exhibited to me. I will not question the intention of the President to have shown this paper to me, nor his belief that he did so; but that he did not do so, is certain. Those who know me will not doubt the sincerity of this declaration, and an impartial community, will, I trust, perceive no sufficient motive to be deduced, either from my character, or the circumstances of this transaction, for the belief of intentional misrepresentation on my part.

At any rate, I have discharged my duty, by bearing this testimony to the truth. I know to what it subjects me; but I rely upon the discernment and the integrity of my countrymen, and will abide the result.

JOHN MACPHERSON BERRIEN.

Washington, July 22, 1831.

FROM THE U. S. TELEGRAPH.
TO THE EDITOR.

Washington, 23d July, 1831.

SIR: In my communication to the Public, which appeared in the National Intelligencer of this morning, I mentioned that I had not yet heard from Mr. Branch, to whom I had forwarded a copy of Col. Johnson's letter. I have now to state, that by the mail of this morning I received a letter from Mr. Branch, dated the 20th inst. in which he says—

"You can very well imagine *my surprise*, on reading the Colonel's [Johnson's] letter, from what you yourself experienced. My recollections of the interview will most abundantly corroborate all that you have said."

I am, very respectfully, Sir, your obt. servt.
JN. MACPHERSON BERRIEN.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

☞ An obvious error, (as proved by the context,) occurred in the publication of the statement of Mr. Ingham, in a part of the impression of this paper of Saturday last, by which the date of January, 1831, was substituted for January, 1830. The error was not the printer's, but, we presume, a *lapsus pennæ* of the transcriber.

FROM "THE GLOBE," OF JULY 25.

We lay before our readers, to-day, Mr. Berrien's address to the Public. We will review it deliberately, and show from a mass of circumstances, in addition to Col. Johnson's positive testimony, that the charge which Messrs. Berrien, Branch, and Ingham, now urge against the President, is *utterly unfounded*. We will show from its contradiction of a well-known fact, susceptible of the clearest proof, that Mr. Ingham's statement is essentially incorrect; and that notwithstanding Messrs. Berrien, Branch, and Ingham, *the interested parties*, who make this evidence, unite in saying it is taken from notes made at the time by Mr. Ingham, and that in their "*repeated conversations*" they concurred in its details, yet, that it furnishes in itself a clue, from which we will prove that it is not a true record. We will show, moreover, that it stands contradicted, not only by the *impartial witness* who communicated between the President and these parties, but also by the knowledge of all those near the President, and acquainted with his views.

There is one thing somewhat remarkable in relation to this transaction, to which we would call public attention. It is, that these parties should have *slept* over circumstances of such "*awakening interest to the American people*," for more than eighteen months!! May not the inclination to conceal this long delay in doing public justice, have prompted Mr. Ingham to give his record the date of 27th January 1831, when, if, as Mr. Berrien says, "these notes were taken *at the time*, and *shown to him shortly after*," the date would have been January 1830?

FROM THE NORFOLK HERALD.

We cannot see any thing very 'remarkable' in the fact, that the disclosures in Mr. Berrien's Address were kept back "for more than 18 months." The President having yielded the point, it did not become them to expose his weakness in urging it; on the contrary their regard for him, their solicitude for the welfare of his administration,—indeed every consideration connected with the unity and prosperity of the party, forbade a voluntary disclosure on their part of facts so well calculated to affect it injuriously. Nor would these facts ever have been disclosed after their ejection from office, but for the taunts and insults so recklessly and indiscreetly thrown at them by the confidential friends and advisers of the President. The Globe itself must admit that it has the credit of having forced Mr. Berrien, in defence of his character as a man of honor and veracity, to publish the whole affair, in utter disregard of its consequences to the President, with whom by the singular infatuation of the Globe, he was placed in conflict. Without the inconsiderate application of the goad thus inflicted in the most sensitive part by the Globe, it would indeed have been remarkable, if, under all the incentives to silence which operated with him, Mr. Berrien had come out with these disclosures, notwithstanding their "awakening interest to the American people." With such a man as Mr. Berrien, honor is dearer than life,—dearer than the reputation of his friend, even though that friend be the President of the U. States, if that reputation is only to be preserved by submitting his own to condemnation.

The "remarkable" fact of Mr. Ingham's writing 1831 instead of 1830, is not worthy of notice; and the reference to it looks like catching at a straw.

FROM WASHINGTON GLOBE.

Mr. Berrien having answered our last letter by an appeal to the public, we do not choose to permit him to escape reply by changing his address. We are prepared to meet him before that tribunal, or before any other to which he may choose to carry his appeal. It seems that he had been preparing for some time to make an issue with some antagonist, and having chosen his man, we think he has no right to dismiss him.

In his letter to Col. Johnson, dated the 7th July, shortly after his resignation, he says—"If, without imputing to me the alleged want of harmony in the Cabinet, my retirement is placed on the ground of the President's MERE WILL, so far as I am concerned, it is well. I do not dispute his right to exercise that as he thinks fit; but for the sake of my children, I will not submit to the continued misrepresentations of the public Journals." What public Journal has disturbed this question? What Journal has asserted that the President to impose on Messrs. Berrien, Ingham, the condition of submitting family affairs to his control, as the continuance in their employment? What Journal, after having annoyed the people for months, with the malign influence, at last called on Col. son to prove the assertions that it not the Telegraph, and has it again and again the version which now gives us, of the dissolution of And let us ask who prompted that is known to be the organ of the tion of the late Cabinet? The Messrs. Berrian and Ingham. seted repeatedly with this Editor ed in propagating their version tion, and preparing the public ception of their own account continually admonishing the public of his Telegraph, that these presently come out to make which he was so solicitous to the President. They have at make good, by their own accusation, which they themselves through their organ, the Telegraph, the plaintiffs in this case—the Telegraph their attorney, and was the witness upon whose were to recover damages—upon they have been non-suited!! And

Mr. Berrien now takes the hands of his attorney, Mr. Green, to file his own declaration, and cause in the opposition columns of Clay newspaper, and by a most stratagem, brings in his late partners, Branch and Ingham, as witnesses their own evidence by impeaching of the individual's testimony whom called as a witness; one whom they to be a common friend, impartial ested—immediately and personally ant with all the circumstances—the private views entertained by the on the subject, and the umpire who fully interposed to settle the reconcile the disagreeing members binet. After the Telegraph had statement so frequently, and vouched timating that his allegations would ed by the three Ex-Secretaries, tured to point to a member of having pressed the demand on men by the authority of the Presi not improbable that the managers ness, persuaded themselves that ble array of *three* to *one*, would Johnson from disavowing the agency to him. Mr. Berrien himself defeat the effect of the contradiction Globe, by insisting that it was and at the moment that he attempted peach the veracity of the Editor for making his statement, contradicting name of Col. Johnson, the assertion Telegraph in relation to that gentleman Berrien had in his own hands a letter Col. Johnson, which justified, in the latitude, the declaration on our side. letter, Col. Johnson says:

"The Telegraph has alluded to some communication made to you by a member of Congress, and by the President—the substance of which the President wished to coerce a social intercourse between your families and Mrs Eaton. The Globe denies it. I have thought it barely possible that the allusion could be made to me, because I had ever communicated such an idea, I should have done the most palpable, gross, and wanton injustice to the President; for he disclaimed, on all occasions any right, or desire, or intention, to regulate the private or social intercourse of his Cabinet. The President had been induced to believe that a part of the Cabinet had entered into a deep laid scheme to drive Major Eaton from his Cabinet, and of this he complained. I did not believe it, and as the mutual friend of all concerned, *I proposed* that I should have an opportunity to converse with that portion of the Cabinet before he had an interview with them, which he acquiesced—and the interview which I had with him resulted, as I understood, in a better understanding, and in fact I considered it a reconciliation. What further came from me, upon the subject of a social intercourse, was the suggestion of *my solicitude* to restore harmony among friends."

And what do they bring to repel this voluntary, explicit, and impartial testimony of the only disinterested witness produced? Nothing but their own unsupported assertions, which may be allowed to call that an assertion of charge which does in effect absolutely disprove it, as originally made. The charge as published in the Telegraph, June 1831, under the sanction of some of those who have now stepped forward to assume the responsibility, is thus specified: "He," the President, "put his own fame, the interests of the country, and the republican party upon a desperate attempt to control the private intercourse of society."

How is this charge sustained? Do either the individuals, who have now become voluntary as the authors of this charge, venture to assert that the President ever pretended to assert a right to control the private intercourse of society? Let us see.

Mr. BERRIEN says, in his letter to Major Eaton, that the President "*disclaimed any disposition to press such a requisition.*"

Mr. INGHAM says, "*I considered the President us having entirely waived the demand made through Col. Johnson.*"

Mr. BRANCH's declaration, upon this subject, in his letter to Mr. Berrien, is without by the latter. He only gives the scrap which he says, his "recollections of the interview (with Col. Johnson) will most abundantly corroborate yours." As Mr. Berrien has not thought fit to give Mr. Branch's account of the interview with the President, we have some reason to infer that it does *not* "abundantly corroborate" all that Messrs. Ingham and Berrien have said in that particular. We call on Mr. Berrien to say what that letter contains, as it regards the President's declaration upon this subject. But in the absence of Mr. Branch's averment, how stands the affair? Both Mr. Ingham and Mr. Berrien are compelled to say, the one "that the President disclaimed the *disposition* to press the requisition," the other, that he "entirely waived the demand made through Col. Johnson," while Col. Johnson himself declares, in his letter to these gentleman, that "*if I have* com-

...municated such an idea, I should have ...the most PALPABLE, GROSS and WANTON ...tice to the President, for he disclaimed, ...ll occasions, any RIGHT, or DESIRE, or IN... TION, to regulate the social intercourse of ...Cabinet." From this united testimony it ...ars that upon the only occasion when the ...ident discussed this matter, personally, ...Messrs. Berrien and Ingham, &c. he ...claimed" and "waived" such a requisi... and Col. Johnson says, that to him, ...disclaimed, on all occasions, any *right* or ...e to regulate the private or social inter...se of his Cabinet."

CHARLESTON, JULY 27.

...ghteen days later from Europe.—By the ...ship *Nimrod*, ATKINS, at this port, from ...rpool, whence she sailed on the 19th ...Sunday,) we have our regular files of ...rpool papers to the 18th and London and ...hire, to the 17th ult. inclusive.

...LAND AND RUSSIA.—Our anxieties turn ...aneously to this quarter. We go ...gh our files regularly, in order that our ...nts may not prove contradictory. In ...iverpool papers of the 8th June, we find ...air to have taken place between the bel... ...nts near Zamosc, in which both Poles ...Russians claim to have had the advan... From the Russian account the Polish ...s appear to have suffered severely. Ge... Kreuts estimated their loss, on the 6th ...th May, at about 3,000 men, whereas ...the Polish bulletin, written with every ...rance of frankness, Chrzanowski's corps ...ed a severe loss upon the Russians, and ...ht upwards of eight hundred prisoners ...hem to Zamosc. The Russian papers ...of the advance and further success of ...troops, immediately subsequent to this ...

...Courier had just brought advices of a suc... ...d incursion of Chlapowski into Lithua... ...nd his overthrow of a Russian column, ...king five cannon and many prisoners. ...Revolution spreads. Berlin dates of the ...ne, speak of the continued spread of ...holera. The accounts of the prevalence ...disease at Riga are frightful; of 350 ...in that place 190 deaths, and those, in ...rs after attack.

...London on the evening of the 15th June, ...reported by the Amsterdam Steam ...t, that the city of Praga, had been tak... ...the Russians, and that General Kreutz, ...ossed the Vistula—the rumor, howev... ...anted confirmation. Another report, ...e which we should delight to see real... ...prevailed at the same time, that the ...ns had been completely routed in Li... ...a, and sorely afflicted by the Cholera ...e Poles, had taken refuge in Prussia. ...gret to learn, as we do from the *Lon... ...rnal*, that an order for 200,000 mus... ...r the Russians, had been taken up by ...sent of the Government in England, ...at a part of this supply had been actu... ...rnished from the Tower! This is all ...e gather from the papers on the affairs ...nd. On the whole, they are consider... ...sfactory. The repose, in which at the ...ficial accounts, we find the Polish ar... ...ries with it strong evidence of its ca... ...to resist the enemy.

...insurrection in Lithuania, Volhynia, ...dolia, is most formidable to the Rus... ...even according to their own accounts, ...describe in angry terms the despera... ...subtlety and wickedness," of the in... ...ts. General Chlapowski, who was de... ...from the Polish army to join and or... ...the insurgents, is said to have defeat... ...ussian corps at Bialystock—but this ...certain; General Gielgud, with anoth... ...sion, was according to the latest ac... ...pursuing a Russian detachment to... ...Grodno, where also he is expected to ...th a body of the insurgents of northern ...nia. The undertaking is obviously ...ous, but the results to be hoped from ...cess justify the hazard. The whole ...f Diebitsch is now between him and ...w; the accounts of the insurrection of ...nia must have been, no doubt, such as ...ify the Polish general in throwing a ...corps in the rear of a great hostile ar...

...manufactories of arms at Warsaw have ...gun to furnish their first muskets.— ...an idea does it give of the gallantry of ...es under all disadvantages that they ...een able to defend a position fifty miles ...eir frontiers (for Warsaw is not far... ...gainst an invasion of the greatest mili... ...ower of Europe, until they have esta... ...n it manufactories to supply the scan... ...med regiments with which they were ...led to begin the war.

...TURES OF POLAND, MAY 25.—War ...rtly present the most cruel aspect in ...nia, if the two parties do not mutually ...concessions, and that speedily. All ...soners taken on one side or the other ...sacred without mercy. Many of the ...nian peasants, and individuals of much ...rank, have been fired upon by the Rus... ...and the insurgents have lately hanged ...ssian Staff Officers and a dozen sol... It is quite time that Europe should ...e between these belligerent powers, ...r to put an end to such scenes of hor... *Augsburg Gazette.*

...TUGAL.—Leopold was elected King of ..., on the 4th of June by a vote of 153 ...23, conditionally, that he take the ...required before coming to the Throne, ...cept the constitution as decreed by the ...al Congress. It is understood that ...nce adheres to his resolution not to ...the sovereignty while the extent of ...gic territory remains a matter of dis...

...AT BRITAIN.—Parliament met on Tues... ...e 14th June. On the day week ensu... ...e speech of the King was looked for.

...CE.—The news from France has but ...terest, because it has but little inci... The King is on a visit to the various ...ments, and the papers represent him ...been well received, generally. In ...sections, however, it is said that the King is aware of his weakness, and that his present tour, is a mere crusade, with the view to influencing the elections in favor of the ministry.

PORTUGAL.—This miserable country seems worse off than ever. Advices to the 4th June from Lishon, inform us that the French have commenced reprizals and have captured seventeen sail of vessels, under the Portuguese flag.

IRELAND is in a shocking state, with no prospect of relief. The dreadful accounts we gave the other day from a private letter, are thus confirmed in the Dublin Evening Post:—

Famine in the County of Mayo.—There are not fewer than 150,000 men, women, and children, in a state of actual starvation in the county of Mayo—This, we beg leave to say, is no exaggerated statement. A census has been taken of the parishes and townlands by competent and trustworthy persons, who can depose on oath, if necessary, to the accuracy of the returns. We have seen the frightful list in the hands of a gentleman, himself a landed proprietor, and one of the most active and intelligent of the deputation now in Dublin, Sir Francis Blosse. There is, therefore, no exaggeration. Famine, in the horrible and strict sense of the term, is devouring in a part of the country alone, a population of 150,000 human creatures.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 3, 1831.

ELECTION RETURNS.

It will be recollected that our General Election will take place on Thursday the 11th inst. In a few of the Counties, however, it is already over, of which we have as yet heard from the following only:

Pitt County—Alfred Moye, Senate; Henry Toole and Roderick Cherry, Commons.

For Congress, Joseph R. Lloyd 650 votes, Thomas H. Hall 372.

We hope that some of our friends in the neighboring counties will, as heretofore, favor us with the earliest information of the result.

A false report.—A report having been current in this town, that Mr. DEBERRY had recently declared himself in favor of the re-election of Gen. Jackson, a friend in this town addressed a letter to him, a few days ago, informing him of it. In reply, he says—

"The report that I have come out in favor of the re-election of Gen. Jackson, is utterly *false*, and without the slightest foundation. You may be assured that I have not, to any man, used a single word which could authorize such a report.

As to my views of the approaching Presidential Election, I confess that I have not yet made up a definitive opinion, believing it to be yet very far from being determined, who are to be the prominent candidates for that highly responsible office. I am led by recent political occurrences to doubt whether they are yet before the public. When the issue shall have been made up, I will choose for myself, and will give my individual vote in pursuance of such choice. But should a choice not be made in the electoral colleges, and the election devolve on the House of Representatives, in the event of my having a seat in Congress, I will vote for the candidate who may be the choice of a majority of the people of the district."

The Address of Mr. Berrien to the Public, to which we devote so much room, will be read by all parties with great interest; and we are much mistaken if it does not work a greater revolution in public sentiment than any disclosure that has been made for years. Mr. Berrien's character is so fair—so perfectly free from reproach—he has been so little of a *party* man,—that upon his own unsupported testimony we think the public would place entire reliance. In the course of a pretty long and distinguished public career, not a syllable has ever been breathed, so far as we know, to the prejudice of his public or private character. But when he is so fully sustained by Messrs. Ingham and Branch—the latter of whom is too well known in N. Carolina to admit a doubt of his word upon a matter of fact,—can there be a doubt upon the mind of any one? If not, how surely do the facts disclosed seal the fate of Andrew Jackson! Within the last six months, more circumstances calculated to bring our government into contempt, disgrace, and difficulty, have occurred, than during any entire previous administration. This last caps the climax. Here we have the President of the United States in a towering passion, 'like a roaring Lion,' threatening the dismissal of three members of his Cabinet, because they did not oblige their families to associate with a woman of generally reputed bad character. We hear him swearing that he would do an act leading directly to a war, to revenge a supposed slight of this woman by the wife of the Dutch Ambassador. We see him charging a Member of Congress with the dignified duty of treating with Messrs. Ingham, Branch and Berrien, for her admission to the parties at their houses. If it were not for the character of our country, we could be amused at the figure they cut. But looking at it in a National point of view, we are filled with regret. Let our readers reflect upon it, and then say whether they can longer support Gen. Jackson. Whether they would not be doing a kindness to him, at the same time that they would benefit their country, by allowing him to retire to private life.

It is proper to state, that the Address was preceded by some further correspondence, in addition to that in our last, between Mr. Berrien and the Editor of the Globe, in substance as follows: Mr. Blair asserts that the President disclaimed any right to interfere with the social relations of his Cabinet officers; that he read a paper to them in which he "presented the attitude that he thought it his duty to assume in relation to the circumstances which affected the harmony and character of his Cabinet. The course which he thought proper then to adopt, was predicated on information given him by several members of Congress, shewing that a combination had been entered into, in which yourself and the other gentlemen named were concerned, to disgrace Major Eaton, and coerce his dismission from the Cabinet." Mr. Berrien, in reply, denies that any such paper was ever read to him, or shown to him, or spoken of to him. Mr. Blair reaffirms, upon the express authority of the President, that the paper was read to Messrs. Berrien, Branch, and Ingham, and that the conversation which occurred on the occasion, between them and the President, was immediately afterwards reduced to writing.

Here the correspondence terminates, and Mr. Berrien appeals to the public.

Anxious that both sides should be heard, we have given the Official Paper's reply to Mr. Berrien's address.

A letter to the Editor, from a gentleman in Raleigh, friendly to the election of Mr. Clay, dated 26th July, says, "The Berrien Address received this morning, has struck Jacksonism a blow in this City, from which it can never recover. Now is Calhoun's time, for North Carolina will not support Clay."

Honor to the memory of Mr. Monroe.—The citizens of Washington, in this State, paid respect to the memory of Mr. Monroe, by a procession, &c. on Wednesday last. An Oration was delivered by Dr. Wm. A. Shaw.

It grieved us that we were not able in our last to answer the grave question of our friend of the Oxford Examiner, relative to the origin of a certain orthodox letter to the Union party of Charleston, having the name of Andrew Jackson appended to it. The style was so different from any that we had been accustomed to over that name, that we did not like to hazard even a guess at the author. But the U. S. Gazette has happily removed our doubts, and enabled us to relieve the deep anxiety of our brother Editor, by informing us that Mr. Livingston is the author. We have arrived at the same conclusion, and expect that in good time the Examiner will concur with us.

And now having answered you, Mr. Editor, to the best of our ability, we claim the privilege of asking a candid answer to a question or two in return. 1st, then, Do you believe that Andrew Jackson writes all the letters to which his name is attached? 2d, Do you believe that he wrote his Inaugural Speech and all his subsequent Messages to Congress? If you believe that he wrote *any one* of these last, which is it?

Lest you should again read us such a lecture as we understand was burnt in the great fire during our absence, we would remind you, that we are not entitled to the credit of having discovered that the General does not write his letters and messages. That discovery belongs to others professing to have better means of judging. And among the rest that sturdy Jackson paper, the Richmond Enquirer, lately entered into a long array of precedents to justify the practice of getting one of the Secretaries to write the Messages. Let us also be understood, that we do not regard it as a fault, but rather as a peculiar mark of good sense, that he permits others to compose for him.

Mr. McDuffie.—In reply to a recent invitation to a public dinner, Mr. McDuffie says:

"I am happy, in having it in my power to add the expression of my confident hope, that the period is not remote, when the unfortunate divisions which now distract our deliberations, will be lost in an united and patriotic determination, to interpose the sovereign power of the State, between our citizens and the unconstitutional oppressions by which they are degraded into a state of colonial vassalage, and are rapidly sinking into embarrassment and poverty."

According to the Augusta *Constitutionalist*, Mr. Crawford's final reply to Mr. Calhoun may be daily expected. It is to appear in the Washington *Globe*.

We learn from a correspondent at Washington, that Col. Gadsden, of Florida, is appointed successor to the celebrated French Gen. Bernard, in the Engineer Department.

Balt. Patriot.

Appointment by the President.—Robert B. Gilchrist, of Charleston, to be Attorney of the United States for the District of South Carolina, in the place of Edward Frost resigned.

A windfall.—We understand, says the New York Gazette, that a respectable mechanic, now residing in this city, received a letter from London, by the packet ship Corinthian, on Saturday last, announcing the fact that he had fallen heir to a title and estate worth £80,000 per annum. The subject of this paragraph is, as we learn, a very respectable and pious man of the Methodist persuasion.

The Cotton Factory established by Colonel Briethaup, on Horse Creek, Edgefield district, S. C., has been destroyed by fire. How the fire originated is not stated. The Factory was insured for $10,000, one half in Augusta, and the other half in the office of the Hartford Insurance Company.

The Post Office at Duplin Old Court House, has been re-established and Baldwin W. Halsey, Esq. is appointed Post-Master.

Wilmington Recorder.

In consequence of the heavy rains which continued for nearly 40 days, we understand, that in the adjoining counties, the prospects of the farmers, have been much diminished. There will not be *half a crop* of COTTON. The CORN on the low grounds, is much injured. About *one-third* only of a crop of that article will be realised. There will be little or no fruit of any kind, the late frost having blighted the trees generally.—*Wilmington Rec.*

The following are the drawn Numbers in the New York Lottery, 20th Class, Extra:

42—4—50—26—38—53—36—63—17—55.

B. W. HEWSON.

Petersburg, July 30.

The Statue of Washington.—A foreign Artist, now in New-York, named Hughes, has addressed a letter to one of our citizens, in which, he offers his services to the State for the purpose of repairing the injury sustained by the Statue in the recent fire. Mr. Hughes says, whatever may be the condition of it, it can be restored as those parts entirely destroyed can be re-carved and united so as to render the joints imperceptible. The expense is represented as trifling compared to the actual value of the work. The Artist adds, that he will consider his visit to this country most fortunate should he be the means of preserving to the world, the Statue of our immortal Washington and the work of the great Canova.

This letter has been communicated to Governor Stokes, who will doubtless present it to the consideration of the Legislature, the only competent authority to make an appropriation for the purpose.—*Ral. Reg.*

Lawson's History of North Carolina.—In announcing the burning of our Capitol and the loss of the State Library, the fact was incidentally mentioned by us, that Lawson's History had shared the common ruin. The circumstance having come to the knowledge of Mr. Madison, that distinguished citizen has sent to Gov. Stokes, a copy of this rare work which he had in his private Library, with a request that it may supply the place of the one destroyed.—*Ral. Reg.*

New York, July 22.—*Naval.*—The Corvette KENSINGTON, Capt. Ramsay, went to sea yesterday, bound to St. Petersburg. The U. S. Frigate POTOMAC (from Norfolk) is at anchor in the North River. It is presumed she will take our new Minister, Mr. VAN BUREN, to England.

FROM THE U. S. TELEGRAPH.

Governor Hamilton and General Jackson.—We have, for some days, had in type the address of Govenor Hamilton, delivered at the late anniversary in Charleston, South Carolina. We, to day, lay it before our readers. It will be seen that he asserts that General Jackson was in favor of the repeal of the 25th section of the Judiciary bill; a measure, which, in the opinion of many, goes the whole length of nullification. That the President was *unreservedly* and *unqualifiedly* in *favor of the repeal*, we know. Will the Globe define the distinction between the repeal of that section *and nullification?*

Middletown, (Conn.) July 20.

INDIAN VISIT.—A week or two ago, an Indian from Kennebec, (Maine,) with his wife, and two or three children, arrived at one of our wharves, in his bark canoe. He came part of the way by land, about 25 miles we were informed, the canoe being so light that the Indian easily carried it under his arm—the canoe was kept in shape when in the water by small sticks placed similarly to the beams of a ship. We did not learn to what port this native of the forest was bound.—*Sentinel.*

CLEAVELAND, (Ohio,) July 12.

Cleared from this place yesterday, the schr. Mary Ann, burthen sixty-seven tons, R. W. Starvell, master, for Ogdensburg, on the river St. Lawrence, with a large cargo of Pearl Ashes, Flour and Staves, for the Montreal market. This extended and novel route of navigation is accomplished by means of the Welland Canal, now in successful operation. The great advantages resulting from the admission of all kinds of produce into Canada free of duty, and its direct and cheap transportation to the great Market of Montreal, have opened upon Ohio new prospects, which we are happy to see improved. While alluding to this subject, it is proper to mention the arrival at this place on Friday and Saturday last, of twenty-five sail of vessels with cargoes for the interior. Such is the increase, within a year, of the business of inland navigation, as to render it difficult to procure vessels enough to perform it.—*Adv.*

A letter received by the Editors of the National Intelligencer, from St. Louis, under date of July 6th, has the following postscript:

"Generals Gaines and Atkinson have returned this morning with the troops from Rock Island, the differences with the Indians having fortunately been settled without bloodshed."

DISGRACEFUL FACTS.

"MORTGAGING THE BODY."

The April number of the North American Review contains a notice of the Fifth Annual Report of the Boston Prison Discipline Society, and a great number of facts in regard to imprisonment for debt.

The Society have returns from one hundred prisons for the year 1829. In thirty-two of these, 2841 persons were imprisoned for sums less than $20, and 902 for sums more than $20 and less than $100.

In 53 prisons, the whole number imprisoned for sums more than $100 was but 416, as 1 to 7, compared with the number imprisoned for less than $20.

In 17 prisons, in which 2007 persons were imprisoned, only 294 paid the debt.

In 17 prisons in the Northern States, in the year 1829, there were imprisoned 2742. In the same number of prisons in the Southern States, for the same period, but 35 were imprisoned. This is a striking fact exhibiting in strong contrast the liberalized character of the laws of the South in contrast with those of the North.

It is computed that in the Northern and Middle States, during the year 1829, more than 50,000 persons were imprisoned for debt.

From the returns it appears that the average number of persons discharged, by taking the poor debtor's oath, is twice as great as the numbers who pay the debt.

Facts of this kind may be cited to any extent, all tending to show that imprisoment for debt is of little other use than that of exhibiting a relic of a barbarous age.

SHERIFF'S TAX RECEIPTS,

For sale at this Office.

MARRIED,

In Hillsborough, on the 14th ult. Mr. ALEXANDER S. J. ALSTON, to Miss FRANCES D YARBOROUGH, daughter of David Yarborough, Esq.

In Newbern, on the 26th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Baker, Captain FARNIFOLD GREEN, of the U. S. Revenue service, to Miss LAURA ANN PEARSON, daughter of the late Col. Richmond Pearson.

OBITUARY.

Departed this life, on Wednesday evening last, the 27th ult., Mr. HORATIO G. NELSON, aged 31 years, a native of Exeter New Hampshire. He has left a wife and two small children to mourn his early death. He was an affectionate husband, a kind father, a sincere friend, and an industrious enterprising man. His loss will long be felt by the citizens of this place.

[*Communicated.*

On Friday the 22d ult. at Lumberton, N. C. after an illness of six days, ALFRED ROWLAND, infant son of Thomas A. Norment of that place, aged 1 year and 7 months.

It is seldom that the bereavement of a Parent's heart, occasioned by the death of so young an infant, is made the subject of an obituary notice; particularly as there is, under such circumstances, an *assurance* of the happiness of the departed one, left in the minds of the survivors: yet the pang of grief inflicted on the doating heart of a fond parent—while it appeals to the mercy of the Divine Being for strength to endure his will—Calls aloud for the balm of sympathy from relatives and friends. A more lovely and interesting child, or one more endeared to its affectionate parents, perhaps never existed. His infantile prattle was their solace for many a wearied hour and lonely day; and while conscious that they too much loved him, they have been called to resign him to the tomb! May they be enabled to say with the pious Job: "The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away: blessed be the name of the Lord."

We mourn not for the infant dead,
How short soe'er their day,
The grave for them is but a bed,
Around their sleeping clay.

But much we mourn the stricken heart,
That still survives to bleed—
The childless parent doomed to part,
With all most loved indeed.

Grant us thy grace, O God! t' endure,
Whene'er thy rod we see;
Thy hand s lifted but to cure,
To lead us still to thee. N. H. J.

August 2d, 1831.

At St. Augustine, on the twelfth inst. Mrs. MARY J. ASHE, relict of Major Samuel Ashe, of North Carolina.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Flour $4 to 4 50, Bacon 7 to 8, Corn 65 to 70, Wool 26 to 28, Cotton 7 to 8, Salt 60 to 70, Iron 4 to 5, Sugar 7 *a* 9, Coffee 11 *a* 13, Molasses 30, Wheat 75 *a* 80.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED, up to July 20, Lugger Sam Pablo, from Havanna. Schr. Little Jack, from Charleston.

CLEARED, Brigs Robt. Cochran, for Liverpool, Counsellor, for Philadelphia, Fisher, for do. Schr. Dart, for Bermuda.

DESIRABLE

Fancy Dry Goods.

THE Subscriber feels *great pleasure* in informing his former customers, that he is now receiving per Brig *Mentos* and Schooner *New York*, a handsome and *carefully selected* Stock of

Fashionable & rich Fancy Dry Goods,

at his *Old Stand*, on Market Square, all of which was *selected by himself* for this market, from the *Latest Importations*, and confidently asserts that his present Stock will equal in point of quality any ever offered in this market, all of which will be sold to wholesale and retail purchasers on the most reasonable terms. Among his stock will be found all that is new and fashionable, to which he invites the attention of his former customers and purchasers generally.

HENRY L. JONES

August 3. 39tf.

Auction Sale of Dry Goods.

JOHN H. BUTLER having determined to remove from Fayetteville, will, on Wednesday, the 24th inst., offer at Auction his *entire stock*, which consists of a full and general assortment of

DRY GOODS.

The sale will commence at ten o'clock, A. M., and continue from day to day until the whole are sold.

Terms on the day of sale, which will be liberal. Country Merchants and others, who wish to buy, will do well to attend this sale, as bargains will no doubt be sold. Meantime, families who wish to be supplied are invited to call and examine the Stock, as it is his determination to offer them at the most *reduced* prices.

WILLKINGS & CO., Auct'rs.

Ashe Buildings, Fayetteville, Aug. 2. 394t.

SUGAR, MOLASSES, RUM AND SALT.

Wm. McIntyre

Offers for sale 4 hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR. 5 hhds. bright MOLASSES, 2 do. New York RUM. 1 do. Antigua RUM, 1 hhd. old Jamaica RUM, 200 sacks Liverpool SALT, 1,400 bushels Curricoa SALT.

August 2. 39-3t.

DAVID SHAW,

CONFECTIONER AND GROCER,

HAS opened the next door to his Old Stand, on Person street, where he is now receiving from New York, the following articles, which he offers low for cash, viz.

Loaf Sugar, Brown do. Coffee, Gunpowder, Young Hyson, And Imperial, Scotch Barley, Race Ginger, ground do., Pepper and Alspice, Alum and Saltpetre, Cloves and Mace, Nutmegs and Cassia, Starch and Tamarinds, Preserved Ginger, Soda Biscuit, Bunch Raisins, Soft shell Almonds, Palm Nuts and English Walnuts, Filberts, Superior Lime Juice, Cognac Brandy and Jamaica Rum, Holland Gin, Port and Madeira WINES,

Conrials, assorted, Scotch Herrings, Mustard and English do. Seidlitz and Soda POWDERS, Superior Spanish Cigars, Maccoboy and Scotch SNUFF, Chewing Tobacco, Phosphorus Lights, Rose and Cologne Water, Sweet Oil, in flasks, Oil of Lemon, Do. Cinnamon, Do. Peppermint, Essence of Peppermint, Rose Soap, &c. Glauber and Epsom Salts, Bateman's Drops and British Oil, Cream Tartar and Camphor, Castor Oil, A large assortment of Crockery and Hardware, Toys, assorted,

And a large assortment of CONFECTIONARIES.

Fayetteville, August 1. 39-3t.

DR. J. H. DICKSON,

BEGS leave to announce to the Citizens of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that he has taken an office in McRae's Long Building, two doors East of the Post Office, where, or at the Planter's Hotel he may usually be found by those who may require his professional services.

July 26. 38tf.

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber proposes selling a number of valuable *LOTS*, situate on Green, Person, Maxwell, Hay and Bow streets—on the premises are a large supply of Bricks and Stone for rebuilding. These Lots are eligible Stands for Fancy Goods Stores and Ware Houses. In the mean time, I offer for sale several Tracts of valuable Lands, on Cape Fear River, and some adjacent to Fayetteville. I will also lease the Ground where the Mansion Hotel stood.

Terms of payment will be made accommodating.

HU: CAMPBELL.

Fayetteville, N. C., July 20. 38-4wpd.

Lotteries to be Drawn in August.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY, EXTRA.
No. 1, to be drawn at Norfolk, on Monday, 8th Aug.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	12,000	DOLLARS,
1		5,000	DOLLARS,
1		1,270	DOLLARS,
5		1,000	DOLLARS,
5		500	DOLLARS,
10		300	DOLLARS,
20		200	DOLLARS,
41		100	DOLLARS,

Many of 50's, 30's, 20's, &c. &c.
Tickets $4, *Shares in proportion.*

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY, EXTRA.
No. 1, for the benefit of the Town of Wellsburg, to be drawn at Wheeling, on Wednesday 17th Aug.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	10,000	DOLLARS,
1	of	5,000	DOLLARS,
1	of	2,000	DOLLARS,
1	of	1,370	DOLLARS,
5	of	1,000	DOLLARS,
5	of	500	DOLLARS,
10	of	300	DOLLARS,
20	of	200	DOLLARS,

Many of 100's, 50's, 30's, &c. &c.
Tickets $4.

DISMAL SWAMP CANAL LOTTERY,
1st Class, to be drawn at Norfolk, 22d August.

SCHEME.

60 Numbers—10 drawn Ballots.

1	Prize of	20,000	DOLLARS,
1	of	4,830	DOLLARS,
5	of	1,000	DOLLARS,
5	of	500	DOLLARS,
5	of	400	DOLLARS,
10	of	300	DOLLARS,
10	of	200	DOLLARS,
83	of	100	DOLLARS, &c.

Tickets $5.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 1,
Extra—for the Town of Wheeling, to be drawn at Wheeling, 31st August.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	12,500	DOLLARS,
1	of	3,000	DOLLARS,
1	of	1,086	DOLLARS,
10	of	1,000	DOLLARS,
10	of	400	DOLLARS,
10	of	200	DOLLARS,
51	of	100	DOLLARS,

Many of 40's, 30's, 20's, &c. &c.
Tickets $4.

A great variety of Tickets by the package or single Ticket always on hand. Distant adventurers enclosing the amount of $10 or upwards for Tickets, need not pay the postage on their letters.

Orders enclosing Cash or Prize Tickets by mail, will meet with prompt attention, and the Drawings forwarded agreeable to direction.

Tickets in all the authorized Lotteries, (Yates & McIntyre, Managers,) constantly kept on hand, and the cash paid for all Prizes as soon as drawn.

Address to

B. W. HEWSON,

July 1831. Petersburg, Va.

J. Munn

HAS taken a Store in the block of Brick Buildings east of Hall & Johnson's Store, and one door west of Jas. Martine's Copper Smith's shop, where he will be glad to see his friends and all those who may choose to favor him with their custom.

June 6th, 1831. 31-tf

STATE OF NO. CAROLINA.

Columbus County.

Nancy Carlisle,
vs.
Jesse Carlisle & others, Heirs of John Carlisle, deceased. } *Petition for Dower.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Jesse, John, Benjamin, Susannah, and her husband Abraham Hinson, Doroty, and her husband Britton Nichols, heirs at law in said estate, are not residents of this State, it is therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made in the *Carolina Observer*, or North Carolina Journal, for six weeks, that the said Jesse, John, Benjamin, Susannah, and her husband, Abraham Hinson, Doroty, and her husband, Britton Nichols, appear at our next Court to be held in and for said County, on the second Monday in August next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, otherwise the said petition will be taken pro confesso as to them, and set for hearing accordingly.

Witness, *Charles Baldwin*, Clerk of our said Court at office, the second Monday of May, A. D., 1831.

35-6w. CHARLES BALDWIN, Clk.

Paper.

PRINTING, Writing and Wrapping PAPER for sale at the Paper Mill, at the usual low prices.

June 7, 1831. 31tf.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Subscriber informs his former customers and the public generally, that he has established a *New Store* on Gillespie street, one door North of the United States Bank, where he has on hand and offers for sale, a small assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES & VESTINGS,

Of various descriptions, and where he intends to carry on the Tailoring Business as usual.

The Subscriber requests such of his customers as are indebted to him, to come forward and make prompt payment of their respective debts.

DUNCAN SMITH.

Fayetteville, July 5. 35-tf.

COTTON CARDS.

3 Boxes Whittemore's No. 10, Cotton Cards, just received and for sale by

AMOS KIMBALL.

At the Store of W. W. Williams, Haymount.

July 3. 35tf.

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, &c.

47 Hhds. Sugar,
40 boxes do.
190 bags Coffee,
100 hhds. Molasses,
18000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
250 doz. Carolina Hoes, assorted, from 000 to No. 3.
20 doz. corn Scythes,
20 casks and crates Crockery,

For sale by

HALL & JOHNSON.

March 17, 1831. 19tf.

Auction and Commission MERCHANTS,

AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

THE Subscribers inform their friends and the public, that for the present, they have taken the second Store in the large three story brick house foot of Haymount, known as the Ashe Buildings, where they offer their services in the line of their business, they have large and convenient Ware Houses and, are well prepared to receive Cotton and other Produce, which will be forwarded or sold as directed. Goods and Merchandise received and forwarded with promptness to orders.

☞ They have on hand a good supply of GROCERIES.

WILLKINGS & CO.

July 5. 35-2m.

C. P. Mallett,

HAS opened his store two doors west of Hall & Johnson, in the Brick Row, where he has a good assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c.

Coach, Sign and Ornamental Painting.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has established himself at Mr. Mallett's Carriage Making Shop, on Gillespie Street, where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line of business, with neatness and despatch, and upon reasonable terms.

J. VAN WAGENEN.

Fayetteville, June 14.

Notice.

THE Depository of Provisions for the supply of sufferers by the late fire, is established on the second floor of Hall & Johnson's large Warehouse on Gillespie street, under the superintendence of Thomas Sandford—where those who can pay for such provisions as may be necessary, may be supplied on reasonable terms, and those who cannot pay, may get supplies without money.

C. P. MALLETT, Ch'n.

June 2d, 1831.

Notice.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW have opened their Office, and are prepared to do business at the corner of Russell and Gillespie Streets.

Fayetteville, June 4, 1831. 31tf.

P. DAILEY

HAS taken the Store in the Brick Row, 4 doors above the Planter's Hotel, where he has opened the remains of his stock of Fancy Dry Goods & Groceries.

June 7th, 1831. 31-tf

The Subscribers

OFFER FOR SALE,

61 Hhds. bright retailing MOLASSES,
35 do. and 20 Bbls. Porto Rico and Muscovado SUGARS,
10 do. New England RUM,
5 Casks Rice
25 Bags Prime Green Coffee.
3 Bbls. Fresh Lard,

June 6. WILLKINGS & CO.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having qualified, at June Term, of the County Court of Cumberland, as Executrix to the last Will and Testament of Simeon Belden, deceased, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment to Messrs. E. L. & W. Winslow, and those having demands against it, are required to present their accounts, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by act of Assembly, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

EMILY E. BELDEN.

June 10, 1831. 32tf.

Lost or Mislaid.

A BLACK Leather TRUNK, apparently new, containing sundry articles. The finder or holder of the same will much oblige the Subscriber by leaving it at the Office of the Observer, (Mrs. Mumford's.)

SAM. F. NELSON.

Fayetteville, June 6. 31-tf.

ADVERTISEMENT.

The Subscriber proposes to publish by subscription, a book entitled

The Carolina Practical Dyer, Job Dyer, Scourer and Bleacher:

IN which he intends exhibiting the processes now in use in dying or fixing colours on woollen, silk, cotton and linen, adapted to the use of families or others who may avail themselves of this Work. Like wise Job Dyeing, or re-dyeing such goods or garments as have by wear, accident, or some other cause, become faded or spotted. Also, the processes for scouring and restoring the colour of Clothes that have received iron mould, grease, paint, dirt, &c. &c , and the method pursued in bleaching woollen, silk, cotton, linen, straw and Leghorn, together with the plan of dressing and finishing the various kinds, so as to give them a finished and handsome appearance. The Receipts on Dyeing will embrace every colour, with a description of the Stuffs and Drugs made use of, and particular directions how to manage through the whole process of Dyeing. The Subscriber's own experience, as well as the authorities he has consulted on these subjects, warrant him in saying, that the Receipts & Directions which are to be laid down, if closely followed, in no instance will they fail to produce the effect designed. Part of the Work is in Manuscript, and every exertion will be made to render it both useful and acceptable on its completion.

Terms.—The work will comprise a volume of about 200 pages, duodecimo, be printed on fair type, neatly bound, and will be delivered to Subscribers at One Dollar per copy.

HAMILTON MITCHELL.

N. B. The Subscriber may be found for the present at the second house East of the halt-way bridge between Fayetteville and Campbellton, where he will carry on the Dyeing and Scouring business as heretofore.

June 28. 34tf

NO. CAROLINA LAW BOOKS,

For sale at the Observer Office.

The Revisal of the Laws,
Continuation of do., by Chief Justice Taylor,
Potter's Justice,
Haywood's Manual,
Taylor's Digest.

Removal.

The Office of the Bank of the United States is removed to the large Brick House on Gillespie Street, formerly occupied by the Branch of the State Bank, and more recently by the Post Office.

July 12, 1831.

A. TORRENCE

MAY be found at the Planter's Hotel. His former customers will confer a peculiar favour by letting him hear from them, with the Cash enclosed and *postage paid*, immediately.

June 12. 32tf.

Wanted,

ONE Hundred Bags of good, clean, white Cotton, in square Bags.

JNO. HUSKE.

June 7th, 1831. 31-tf

H. MacLaurin

MAY be found at present at Mrs. Barge's Hotel, (former State Bank,) where he will be happy to serve those who may favor him with their confidence, in the renewal or payment of Notes, at either of the Banks in this place. He will also attend to the sale of a quantity of

Sound and Alum SALT.

July 26—tf

600 Bushels WHITE CORN, for sale by

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

July 20. 37tf.

Sugar.

10 Hhds. Portorico Sugar,
5 barrels do. do.
5 do. Loaf Sugar,

Received on consignment and for sale by

THOMAS SANDFORD & CO.
At the Public Depository.

Fayetteville, July 20. 37tf.

WM. McINTYRE,

AT his New Store, Person street, has just received and offers for sale very cheap. 5 bags green Coffee, 1 box best loaf Sugar, 1 chest Hyson Tea, 1 bag race Ginger, 2 matts Cinnamon, 1 qr. cask sweet Wine, 1 qr. cask Sicily Madeira Wine, 1 qr. cask old Port Wine, 1 tierce London Porter in bottles, 1 qr. cask Cogniac Brandy, half pipe Holland Gin, 12 bls. Mackerel, 15 bls. old rye Whiskey, 1 bbl. chalk, one bbl. Glue, one bbl. Putty, 500 lbs. bar Lead, 25 bags Shot, 8 kegs orange Powder, one keg red Lead, one bbl. Spanish Brown, two bls. Copperas, fifteen kegs white Lead in oil, ten boxes 10 x 12 and fifteen 8 x 10 window Glass, 25 Sealskin Trunks, 30 nests of Bandboxes.

July 19. 37-3w.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber informs his customers and the public, that he is now receiving about

150 PACKAGES OF DRY GOODS,

together with some HARDWARE, which he offers for sale at reduced prices by wholesale or retail, in the Brick Row, opposite the Planter's Hotel. His assortment embraces a great variety of

Fancy Dry Goods,

of the newest style. He expects to occupy his former Stand near the Market Square in about two months.

JOHN McARN.

July 19. 37tf.

NEW STORE.

The Subscribers having formed a Copartnership under the firm of

CAMPBELL & McNAIR,

HAVE established themselves in the new building on Hay street, nearly opposite the late Lafayette Hotel, where they are now receiving a handsome assortment of Fancy and Staple

Dry Goods,

Suitable for the present and approaching season, which they will sell low for cash. Particulars in a future advertisement.

They solicit the custom of their friends and the public.

H. CAMPBELL, Jr.
N. McNAIR.

Fayetteville, July 19. 37tf.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

10 Hhds. prime MOLASSES,
10 do good Sugar,
75 kegs Nails and Brads,
5 tons well assorted Iron,
German and blistered Steel,
Castings and wagon Boxes,
Window Glass and putty,
Blacksmith's Bellows, Vices,
Anvils and Hammers,
Frying Pans and trace Chains,
Share Moulds, assorted,
Logwood and Madder,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
Nutmegs and Cloves,
Epsom and Glauber Salts,
Glue and Copperas,
Pearl Ash and Alum,
Crockery Ware,
50 bags Shot,
20 kegs Dupont's Powder,
Lorillard's paper Tobacco,
Bar Lead,
Bottles Spirits Turpentine,
30 barrels Mackerel,
50 sides Sole Leather, by

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

July 13. 36tf.

NEW DRUG AND MEDICINE STORE,

On Hay street, 7 doors West of the Planter's Hotel.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS just received, and offers for sale, wholesale and retail, the following articles, viz.

Gums, Camphor, Assafœtida, &c.
Iodine, Peperine and Quinine
Copaiva, resinous and solidified,
Œthiops and Turpeth Minerals,
Pearl Sago, Calomel,
Quicksilver, Quassia,
Saffron, English and meadow,
Black, red and white Oxydes of Mercury,
Extracts of Hyosciamus, Cicuta, Gentian and Jalap, &c.
Acids, Tartaric-acetic, & Benzoic,
Barks, Peruvian and Angustura,
Ditto Cinnamon,
Aquafortis,
Oils, olive, lamp, almond, Harlem, &c.
Sugar of Lead,
White and blue Vitriol,
Epsom and Glauber Salts,
Soda and salts Tartar,
Phosphate of Soda,
Phosphites,
Phosphorus,
Patent Medicines,
Lancets, Evans's, crown, spring and common,
Flower of Sulphur,
Role do.
Turmeric, powdered,
Emory, coarse and fine,
Nitric Acid,
Muriatic do.
Sulphuric do.
Aloes, socot: and barb.
Antimony,
Armenian Bole,
Allspice, and Pepper,
Arrow Root,
Anniseed, &c.
Arsenic, powdered,
Annatto,
Alum,
Coriander and Cardamom Seed,
Magnesia, lump, calcined and Henry's,
Madder opt.
Manna opt.
Senna leaves,
Mustard, best English,
Castor Oil,
Surgical Instruments,
Dentist's do.
Hull's patent Trusses,
Common do.
Snuffs, Rappee Maccoboy, &c.
Mace and Cloves,
Nutmegs and Cinnamon,
Fine Sponge,
Painter's Materials, &c.

These, with a general assortment of Articles connected with the business, he will warrant of the first quality.

THOS. J. JORDAN.

July 13. 36tf.

BOOKS.

A Small consignment of Books, among which are a few Bibles and Prayer Books. I am making out an order for an additional supply, and can furnish any particular description of Books required.

C. P. MALLETT.

June 20. 43tf.

NEW, CHEAP, AND DESIRABLE Goods,

THE Subscriber, since the late disastrous Fire, has taken the brick Tenement opposite the Planter's Hotel, foot of Haymount, where he has just received a fresh supply of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, which he will sell at his usual low prices, at wholesale and retail. He expects to receive by the next arrivals from N. York, a further supply of Dry Goods, Hardware and Groceries. Country Merchants and others are invited to call and examine for themselves.

JAMES KYLE.

June 13. 32-tf.

Daily Expected,

AN assortment of best Anchor Bolting CLOTHS which will be sold on reasonable terms.

J. KYLE.

June 28.

GROCERIES, &c.

SINCE the Fire I have removed to my Store at the foot of Haymount, nearly opposite to Mess. Hall & Johnson, where I will sell the following Goods on reasonable terms.

6 Hhds. common quality brown Sugar,
10 bbls. ditto ditto ditto,
4 boxes Brazil Sugar,
4 hhds. Jamaica Coffee,
20 bags green Porto Rico ditto,
5 hhds. Molasses,
750 bushels Alum Salt, (very coarse,)
500 ditto Sound ditto, (old and dry)
800 ditto Liverpool ditto,
60 sacks blown ditto,
200 lbs. best quality Spanish Indigo,
1 barrel Spanish Brown,
15 dozen wool Hats,
1 box wool Cards,
3 boxes cotton ditto,
8000 lbs. Bacon,
Corn and Flour,
Sole and upper Leather,
Mackerel in barrels and half barrels,
Castings, Iron and Steel,
Cotton Bagging and bale Rope.

Cotton, Flour, Bacon, Corn, Wool, and almost any kind of country produce purchased for cash, or bartered for at the market prices.

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

June 14. 32tf

Lafayette Bakery.

East end of Mr. McRae's Long Building, in front of the Wagon Yard, Hay Street.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to furnish, at wholesale or retail, any quantity of Bread, Water and Butter Crackers, and Cake. He hopes that many years experience in this business, constant attention, the employment of the best materials only, and low prices, will obtain for him the patronage of the Citizens of Fayetteville, and Merchants and others trading here.

☞Country Merchants will be supplied at the shortest notice, who are invited to call and examine for themselves at his establishment.

EPH'M BOUND.

JUST RECEIVED

FROM New York, forty-nine small boxes BROWN SOAP for sale. Apply to John H. Pearce or

June 14. JOHN HUSKE.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned as Agent for Robert Donaldson, Esq., of New York, is authorized to sell, on the most liberal terms, the following *very valuable and eligibly situated LOTS*, in the Town of Fayetteville, viz:

1 Lot South side of Hay Street, bounded by Hay, Donaldson and Franklin Streets, 100 feet front on Hay street, formerly occupied by the Bank of the United States, with the Materials upon it. The brick and stone supposed to be sufficient for the erection of a range of two story stores.

1 ditto North side of Hay street, 43 feet front, and running back to Old street. Said Lot being opposite the late Lafayette Hotel.

1 ditto South side of Hay street, late the Lafayette Hotel, with the walls as they now stand, 46 feet front, running back to Franklin street. In the opinion of *an experienced* architect, who has examined them, the walls may be used again.

1 ditto on Franklin and Donaldson streets, attached to the above, for Stables, Garden, &c.

The above Lots may be improved so as to yield ten to fifteen per cent., and hold out to Capitalists, *who reside in the State*, a most valuable opportunity of making an investment. The only inducement which the owner has for parting with them, being that *he resides in New York*, and cannot with convenience attend to them.

TERMS.—A credit of 1, 2, 3, and 4 years, in equal instalments, purchasers giving bonds bearing interest from date, payable in New York, and secured by a mortgage on the premises. For further particulars, apply to JOSEPH BAKER, *Agent*, &c.

Corner of Dick and Russel streets.

June 21.—33-tf

FOR SALE,

THAT healthy, beautiful, and commodious Residence on Hay Mount, at present in the occupancy of Thomas J. Curtis, Esq. For further particulars, apply to

JOSEPH BAKER.

Agent for Green Womack, Esq. of Pittsboro'.

Fayetteville, June 21. 33-tf

Saddle & Harness Making.

THE Subscribers having removed a House to the site of their old Stand, are prepared to execute all orders in their line, on reasonable terms. They will keep a constant supply of

SADDLES, BRIDLES, &c.

Being among the sufferers by the fire, they earnestly request all those indebted to them to make immediate payment.

GEO. W. RAGLAND & CO.

Fayetteville, June 21. 33-tf.

HENRY ERAMBERT, Tailor,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and customers, that he has opened his Shop in the second tenement in the West end of Mr. McRae's row of wooden buildings, at the Wagon Yard, where he will attend to all orders, and hopes in a short time to have a good assortment of Goods in his line, and solicits the patronage of his former friends and customers.

☞N. B. All those who are in debt to the Subscriber, either by note or account, are requested to come forward and make payment, so as to enable him to renew his assortment.

HENRY ERAMBERT.

June 21. 33 13w.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having shelved the remains of their stock of Dry Goods saved from the late destructive conflagration, on the site of the store formerly occupied by them, North East corner of Market Square, respectfully invite the attention of the public generally.

Also on Hand,

Liverpool Salt,
Sugar and Coffee,
N. E. Rum,
Molasses,
Iron, &c.

HORTON & HUTTON.

June 13. 32tf.

Cheap Dry Goods

NOBLE, McKEE & Co.

TAKE the liberty of calling the attention of Citizens of Fayetteville and its vicinity to their assortment of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, which they have this day opened in the House on Hay street *West* of that occupied by Mr. L. Brown, and on examination, it will be found to consist of a variety of *fashionable and desirable GOODS*, suitable for the present season, a few of which we will enumerate, viz.

Fashionable Calicoes and Ginghams, selected from recent importations,
Painted French Muslins, some of which are very superior,
Mandarine Damasks and figured Velvets,
Black and fancy coloured Silks,
Cambrics, Jaconet, Book, Mull and Swiss Muslins,
Fashionable gauze and crape shoulder and neck chiefs and Scarfs,
Irish Linens, some of which are very superior,
Barnsly, Irish and Russia Sheetings,
Bleached and brown domestic Shirtings and Sheetings,
Bed Tickings, Ticklenburgs and Cottonades,

ALSO,

A great variety of Goods suitable for Gentlemen and Boys' summer Clothing.

Country Merchants and others will find it to their advantage to examine this assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined that Goods for *Cash or Country Produce*, on terms cannot be objected to.

NOBLE, McKEE & Co.

Fayetteville, June 24.

Factorage and Commission BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber having *for the present*, opened an Office at his Dwelling House, on the corner of Dick and Russell streets, and provided himself with Warehouses in Campbellton, is prepared to attend on his business as usual.

All kinds of Produce received and sold on Commission, warded, as may be directed. Goods and Merchandize received and forwarded, together with every other business pertaining to a general commission line.

He will also attend to the offering for sale, the renewal and payment of notes at the different Banks in this place, *to which branch of his business he will pay particular attention*, and flatters himself, from his long and general knowledge of the business of the place, that he will be able to give satisfaction to his employers.

JOSEPH [illegible]

Fayetteville, June 27.

HOUSES FOR SALE

The large three story Brick House and Lot at the foot of Hay Mount, known as the Ashe House, containing 12 Rooms, and 2 large dry Cellars, all necessary Out Buildings, a large two story frame Building, occupied as a store house, well calculated for storing cotton, and those two unfinished two story brick Stores on Dick street, near the Copper Smith's Shop. For terms apply to the Subscribers.

WILLKINGS [illegible]

Fayetteville, June 28.

Notes Lost.

SUPPOSED to be burnt in the late fire, two Notes drawn by J. S. James & Co., dated Wilmington, N. C., February 14, 1831, at ninety days, in favor of James & Co., for $170 36.

A Note drawn by P. K. Dickinson, dated Campbellton, N. C., May 11th, 1831, at four months, for $159 [illegible] and endorsed by R. W. King, for $159 [illegible]

☞The public are cautioned against receiving or trading for the above Notes, as the payment of the same has been stopped.

WILLKINGS [illegible]

Fayetteville, June 27.

New Store.

JOHN H. BUTLER

HAS just received, and offers to the Citizens of Fayetteville and the surrounding Country a beautiful assortment of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

A large portion of which were selected at Philadelphia during the present summer. His object in visiting the summer months, will be chiefly to dispose of his present Stock, which consists mostly of summer goods, and in order the more effectually to invite the attention of the community to examine this Stock, he is determined to offer them at such prices as who are disposed to avail themselves of this opportunity of furnishing themselves on terms as advantageous, are respectfully invited to call at the East corner of Hay and Robeson Streets, No. 1 Buildings, next door to Messrs. Williams & Co., where every exertion will be made to accommodate the public.

He will give Goods at cash prices, in exchange for Wheat or Cotton.

Fayetteville, 19th June, 1831.

PLANTER'S HOTEL

R. COCHRAN, late of the Lafayette Hotel, has taken the large and commodious House known as the Planter's Hotel, at the foot of Hay Mount, on Hay Street, where he is prepared to accommodate Travellers and Boarders. The General Stage is kept at the above Hotel, where all the Stages arrive at and depart from.

Fayetteville, June 1.

LEATHER & SHOE STORE.

THE Subscriber has re-opened his Store in the Brick Building, next door east of Mr. Winslow's store, where he offers his usual assortment of Boots & Shoes at low prices for *Cash* only. Those of his friends will come so prepared, as to render it unnecessary to ask new credits, as they cannot be granted.

☞ His Manufacturing Establishment is conducted as formerly, and all orders filled with dispatch.

W. L. HAY.

N. B. All persons owing me by note or account are requested to make payment without delay, as my losses by the late fire have been such as to render a speedy settlement of my accounts necessary.

W. L. H.

Fayetteville, June 21.

AUCTION & COMMISSION *BUSINESS.*

THE Subscriber having received the appointment of Auctioneer for the Town of Fayetteville, has formed a connection with Mr. Thomas Sandford & Co., and will transact the above business under the firm of Thos. Sandford & Co.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

Thos. Sandford & Co.

OFFER their services to their friends and the public in the transaction of Auction and Commission Business. They solicit consignments; liberal advances made when required.

Fayetteville, April 11, 1831.

☞They may be found at the Public Room, Gillespie Street.

June 14.